Delhi, Rs.3,ooo. An American Chief Justice gets a Bengal Chief Justice, Rs.6,000.

To clinch these comparisons, let us turn to England. Its population is 12 per cent, that of India. Its revenue receipts are 317 per cent, higher than the budget estimate of the Government of India for 1936-7. The Prime Minister receives half the salary of the Viceroy. Out of every Rs.i,ooo collected, the Viceroy draws r rupee. Out of every Rs. 100,000 collected in England, the Prime Minister gets i rupee. On this basis the Viceroy gets ten times as much. The highest salary of an English civil servant is Rs.35333 (a very few) and the majority will be satisfied with Rs.777~ 1,000. A Cabinet Minister receives Rs.5,555. Compare these figures to those from India given above. Of course to-day many of these salaries are received by Indians, who form about 50 per cent, of the LC.S.

To all this we may add the enormous expense of the Army in India. It is clear from K. T. Shah's *Federal Structure* that Defence swallows up more than 60 per cent, of the budget allowances of the central Government. The Defence Budget and the Debt Charges, making 76 per cent, of the total Budget, are not subject to control by any Indian Legislature. Even in the provinces, under the new Autonomy, I am told by an official, three-quarters of the revenues cannot be touched. The extravagance of the Army beggars description. I am not referring to the Indian Army so much as the British "Army of Occupation." A few years ago I was given to understand that in one district there was one bed to every ten British soldiers as compared to one*bed for every 50,000 of the general population in the hospitals. In one garrison town there are hospitals for of&cers, men, women and children and a veterinary hospital. I stayed here with the Chaplain. He pointed out a rather fine-looking church almost next-door to his. It had been built for a Scotch